



## **BONDING FOR OPEB AND PENSION LIABILITIES – OAKLAND COUNTY EXPERIENCE (AN UPDATE)**

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## **OUTLINE - BUSINESS ISSUES AND PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS**

- Unfunded pension and retirees' healthcare (OPEB) liabilities are substantial and growing in many local units and a commitment many local units of government may not be able to fulfill in the coming years.
- Bonding could be an alternative for the financing of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities for many local units if properly structured.
- Oakland County's experience with debt issues to cover unfunded liabilities for OPEB liabilities.
- Development of an OPEB pool on behalf of the local units of government – new legislation to be considered.



## BONDING FOR PENSION AND OPEB LIABILITIES

- Michigan recognized the OPEB issue and is now allowing local units to issue bonds in mitigating local issues.
- Michigan's P.A. 329 of 2012 considered several restrictions:
  - Required the defined benefit plans to be closed (with the new hires covered by a defined contribution plan). Defined contribution plans must continue while the debt is outstanding.
  - Fiscal and program plan to be submitted to State Treasury for approval and required to demonstrate control over future pension and / or OPEB costs (could become a covenant to the bond issue).
  - Minimum bond rating required of AA.
  - Ability to issue pension and OPEB bonds ends on Dec. 31, 2014 (sunset date).



## Oakland County OPEB Funding

- Issued certificates of participation (COPS) on July 31, 2007.
  - Sizing of the trust certificates (in millions):

– Actuarial accrued liabilities	\$ 829.7
– Actuarial assets	<u>(303.1)</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities	526.6
– 2007 and 2008 ARC short-fall	25.9 (1)
– Issuance costs / prepaid interest	<u>4.5</u>
<b>Total amount borrowed</b>	<b>\$557.0</b>
- (1) Financial impact of actuarial assumptions arising from the closing of the OPEB plan to new hires effective Jan. 1, 2006.
- (2) At the time of the trust certificate borrowing the County's OPEB plan was 100% funded between two trust funds.



## ORIGINAL OPEB SAVINGS (IN 2007)

- In 2007, \$557 million of taxable Certificates of Participation (COPS) issued to be repaid over **20 years**:
  - Annual debt service of approximately \$48.5 million vs. \$60.2 million ARC payment for 2008. ARC payment was increasing at that time.
  - Interest rate of 6.23% on COPS.
  - Callable after 7 years (April 1, 2014).
- Reduced funding period by 10 years (30 year amortization period to 20 years of debt service).
- **Net present value savings conservatively estimated to be no less than \$100 million due, in part, to the shortening of funding period and the investment income earned between the interest paid and the long-term investment performance of the two OPEB funds.**



## PRELIMINARY OPEB COPS REFINANCING (3)

In millions:

VEBA market value of assets (1)	\$ 779.5
IRMBT market value of assets (1)	<u>317.2</u>
Total assets at market value	1,096.7
Estimated actuarial accrued liabilities (AAL)	
@ Sept. 30, 2013 (2)	<u>( 940.2)</u>
Estimated net available assets	<b>\$156.5</b>

(1) Market value of assets as of July 31, 2013.

(2) Based on May 31, 2013 actuarial report rolled forward to September 30, 2013.

(3) Bonds issued on September 27, 2013; final financial analysis is pending.



## USE OF AVAILABLE ASSETS

• Estimated available assets used for (in millions):	
– Projected AAL at September 30, 2013	\$ 940.2
– Portion of available assets used to ensure full funding	<u>75.2</u>
Targeted assets in VEBA – 108%	<b>\$1,015.5</b>
– Debt to be called at April 1, 2014	\$ 422.1
– Available assets used to reduce borrowing	<u>( 73.3)</u>
Amount borrowed, net of \$1.2M in issuance costs	<b>\$ 348.8</b>
– Recap of available assets	\$ 156.5
– Used for VEBA	( 75.3)
– Used for reduction in borrowing	<u>( 73.3)</u>
Initial funding in prepayment of future normal costs	<b>\$ 7.9</b>



## FY-2013 DEBT REFINANCING - RECAP

- COPS callable on April 1, 2014 - \$422.1 million.
- Have issued taxable bonds (\$350M) under new Michigan legislation (PA 329). COPS will be called after several additional actions are undertaken to complete the transaction.
- Formal plan was submitted and approved by the Michigan Treasury Department.
- With available assets of \$7.9M and several years of debt service savings devoted to a new 'superseding' trust, Oakland County should have its normal costs PRE-funded for many decades to come.



## DEBT REFINANCING (Cont.)

- **Budgetary savings of approximately \$13M annually** over current debt service using a 13-year term for bonds:
  - Interest rates have fallen since the COPS were issued – 3.7% overall rate for taxable debt.
  - Bonds are better understood in the market than COPS. P.A. 329 legislation passed in October 2012 facilitated this debt issue.
- A similar approach can be used for other local units of government
  - in their direct issuance of bonds or through a pooled arrangement (yet to be created through legislation).



## BONDING UNFUNDED AAL THROUGH POOLS

- **Benefits:**
  - Demonstrated ability to bond for actuarial accrued liabilities (AAL).
  - Feasibility costs (financial, actuarial, legal and other) can be recovered via bonding; if centralized, costs could be minimized.
  - Bundling of local units' pension / OPEB needs could facilitate the use of PA 329 and enhance debt ratings of participating units.
  - Smaller local units can spread investment, healthcare inflation and other risks over a larger pool of resources.
  - Should be credit positive; removes unfunded AAL from comprehensive annual financial report and replaces with debt.



## **BONDING THROUGH POOLS - RISKS**

- Investment risk – risk that investments decline:
  - Longer-term view versus short-term view . Perhaps a periodic assessment of the pool with the potential of a supplemental payment being required from local units, if absolutely necessary.
  - Pensions plans have faced this very issue in the past and there seems to be no public outcry involving this very issue with pensions.
  - Annuities could be offered for pension benefits, plans exist to guarantee a minimum return in the future. With larger investment pools, the cost could be minimized.
  - Development of a 'market valuation' risk pool with excess bond proceeds to protect against market declines.



## **BONDING THROUGH POOLS - RISKS**

- Healthcare inflation – moderated through the following actions:
  - Actuaries already consider inflation in assumptions – reflected in the AAL and annual required contributions.
  - Closing of OPEB plan.
  - Limiting options for healthcare.
  - Limiting (or preventing) any enhancements to the OPEB benefits once bonded.
  - Catastrophic losses could be mitigated through an insurance product.



## CONSIDERATIONS / SUMMARY

- Involve actuary and financial advisors early in the bond discussions as the impact of the changes to the pension / OPEB plans will be substantial.
- AA bond requirement combined with long-range budgeting should be well accepted by the bond rating agencies in resolving OPEB issue (should be 'credit positive'). Could retain a AA bond rating, but include some lesser rated local units that are not currently permitted to participate.
- Substantial savings could be obtained from investment gains over bond interest payments; need to be careful in developing financial projections.
- If NO funding has previously been provided towards OPEB, it may be very difficult to financially justify the bonding unless the local unit is willing to accept additional costs in its budget



## Q AND A

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